

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 22

Chinook, Alberta. Thursday, Aug. 25th 1938

No.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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LOST--A pair of dark-rim Glasses in case.

Apply to J. M. Davis

Mrs. Lawson and brother, Mr. Klaus Hohlen were Drumheller visitors this week.

Ida Seeger is employed as cook at the Aitken farm.

Horse Disease Declared Serious Two-Thirds of Cases Fatal at Kootenay

Cranbrook (Special)—The seriousness of encephalomyelitis, which is still on the increase among horses in East Kootenay, cannot be over-estimated, according to Dr. W. R. Gunn, provincial livestock commissioner, who is here in an effort to prevent an epidemic.

Fatality, generally set at about half the cases which develop, has been in two thirds of this district's cases.

If proper precautions, such as complete isolation of suspected cases and spraying of horses with creolin solution, are not taken, next year will see a very serious epidemic, which will cripple farmers and horse owners. Next year all horses will be vaccinated, he said, a month before the season for the disease.

In the meantime, stringent regulations about moving horses in the district are being enforced.

DR. PATTON, OF CALGARY LOCATES IN CEREAL

Successor to the much-beloved Dr. John Esler is Dr. Gordon Oliver Patton, son of Mr. Fred Patton, formerly of High River, now of Calgary. He graduated in 1937 from the medical school of the University of Alberta, and wrote and passed his Dominion Medical Council examinations in July of this year, becoming a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Patton was born in High River on October 21, 1911. He will make his headquarters in Cereal, and assume command of the hospital established by Dr. Esler some years ago. Residents of the district take a deep interest in the welfare of the little institution, which they helped to found and equip. It will be partly financed, as formerly, by a grant from the provincial government and adjoining districts, including Chinook and Lanfrie.

We welcome Dr. Patton to the district.

"The problems which beset Canada should not be allowed to affect the national unity which should prevail within the Dominion."—Hon. T. J. Coonan.

SEARLE PRECIPITATION REPORT NO. 10.

(Compiled from 182 Rain Gauge Reports)

The rainfall situation in Western Canada shows very little change from last week.

Taking into account the precipitation which occurred last autumn during the months of August, September and October, and the rains which have fallen this year from April 1st to July 31st, inclusive and weighting for wheat acreage, it shows the moisture condition for the three Prairie Provinces on July 31st to be 87 per cent of normal, as compared with 88 per cent last week.

The moisture condition for Alberta on July 31st was 90 per cent of normal, which was unchanged from a week ago.

For Saskatchewan the condition on July 31st was 86 per cent of normal, which compares with 87 per cent last week.

For Manitoba on July 31st it was 85 per cent of normal, as compared with 84 per cent last week.

While the moisture condition has been more or less maintained, unfortunately other damage to crops has occurred. There has been considerable amount of hail over large areas and reports of rust and grasshoppers still persist.

(Searle Grain Company, Ltd.)

SPECIALS -- Friday, Saturday & Monday

Clover Leaf Salmon	2 tins	.29c
Smoked Herring	2 tins	.27c
Helmet Corned Beef	"	.33c
Delicious Jelly Powder	6 pg	.25c
Choice Tomatoes	7 tins	\$1.00
Orchid city std Peas	9 tins	1.00
Bulk Vinegar	per gal	.70c

Cold Ghizel Punches, Oil Cans & Forks

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CHINOOK HARVESTING HELD BACK

Owing to rainfall nearly every day for the past two weeks the cutting of the wheat crop has been held up in this district. However, Thursday the weather has cleared up, and it is to be hoped it may continue until the crop is harvested.

There has been some combining done, some heading

and some binder cutting. The latter is "stooking up" very well and gives promise of a very good yield to the acre.

This is a better year than most for binder cutting, and binding gives time for wheat with some green kernels or weeds in it to ripen in the stook. So far there is no damage from pests, frost and very little hail.

Farmers are looking forward to a second hay harvest in the fall, after the wheat and oat harvest is past, for then the sloughs will likely be dry, and tons of slough hay will be put up.

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CHINOOK ADVANCE

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The Grasshopper Menace

Coming from a man of his knowledge and practical experience of agricultural practices and pursuing the recent published statement of Hon. W. R. Motherwell in Regina to the general effect that man can do comparatively little to cope with grasshopper infestations and that in this respect Nature must be allowed to deal with such insect visitations in her own way and in her own good time must have caused some disquietude among farmers of the prairie provinces.

Among other things, the viewpoint expressed by the former Federal Minister of Agriculture, is destined to raise the question in the minds of a good many whether the large sums which have been spent in recent years in poison bait campaigns have been money wasted, and in the second place is likely to discourage further efforts to control the pests in future years.

On the question of the degree of efficacy of control measures there are admittedly differences of opinion, not only among the farmers themselves but between experts and technicians who advise on such matters.

There is plenty of evidence, scientific and practical, however, that in the past few years millions of grasshoppers have been killed as the result of application of control measures, both cultural and by the use of poison bait, and particularly where measures have been taken at the precisely appropriate time and conducted in strict accordance with the recommendations of the authorities. It is only necessary to assume, no matter how severe the infestation of the ensuing crop and the extent of the damage that was done to it, that the loss would have been greater had these measures not been taken, for dead grasshoppers cannot reproduce.

Losses Are Serious

The problem may not appear so momentous just now to the people of Alberta and Manitoba as it does to thousands of farmers in a large area of Saskatchewan who have recently seen fine crops partially, and in some cases almost entirely, ruined by an influx of great hordes of ravenous grasshoppers on the eve of harvest.

It is not necessary to dwell on the anguish caused to farmers who had a good crop almost within their grasp after years of impoverishment, by these overnight invasions of millions of insect pests, but it might not be amiss to point out that farmers in Manitoba and Alberta have had sufficient experience with grasshoppers within the past decade, to realize that peril lurks for them, as well as for their Saskatchewan colleagues, next year if Saskatchewan is to be a nursery for a 1939 crop of 'hoppers, perhaps of even greater magnitude.

The sudden blow dealt to a large number of Saskatchewan farmers this fall may be repeated next year and may be the lot of farmers in either or both of the sister prairie provinces in the autumn or late summer of 1939, if nothing can be done by human agency to mitigate or prevent it.

Early this spring a provincial government map was published demonstrating that severe infestation from Saskatchewan bred 'hoppers was to be expected in that province in only two or three relatively small areas, based on an egg count conducted by agricultural authorities. If their diagnosis was correct the invasion of Saskatchewan fields this fall must have had its origin outside the province and this appears to be borne out by evidence of observers on both sides of the international boundary. In other words, there is some reason to believe that some of the loss, perhaps the major part of it, to Saskatchewan farmers occasioned by grasshoppers this fall had its origin in some of the neighboring States.

An International Problem

If grasshoppers can travel the considerable distances in the comparatively short time indicated by this evidence the problem is not confined to the district or the province immediately infested but becomes one of extra-provincial and international scope, and if anything can be done by human agency to curtail the peril it can only be effectively done by joint action of the authorities and all the people within the danger zone irrespective of political boundary lines.

The situation at least presages the advisability of a round table conference between the authorities, technical experts and practical farmer-leaders of the Canadian provinces and American States subject to this danger with the object of devising control measures on as wide a scale as may be necessary, if it should be decided that control measures can produce results within the range of economic feasibility.

If such a conference agrees that effective control measures can be taken, a co-ordinated educational program should be mapped out and undertaken among the farmers of the entire territory affected and consideration should also be given to the advisability of passing legislation to make the approved measures effective in all the states and provinces subject to infestation.

Platypus On Stamp

Australian Government Determined To Prove Mammal Is Real

The Australian commonwealth postal department will issue a new series of nine-penny stamps Sept. 1. They will bear a reproduction of a platypus and their color will be amber gray.

The postmaster-general's department feels that many people abroad are still sceptical about the existence of this amphibious fur-bearing mammal, which has a duck-like bill, web feet, lays eggs and hibernates in a burrow.

Pineapples from France are being cultivated in hothouses on the Black Sea coast of Russia.

FEET HURT?

Press
CORN SALVE
CORN SALVE
FOOT POWDER

Will Pierce Through Fog

Radio Lights Aid Pilots When Ground Is Obscured

Radio lights, a new method of seeing through mists of the thickest fog or clouds, were announced at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

The lights are planned to enable a pilot to "see" the runway of a field miles away, and to land on that strip no matter how completely the ground is obscured. They are under development for aeronautics by R. H. George and H. J. Heim, of the engineering experiment station.

The musk ox is more closely related to sheep than to cattle and sheep groups, but the relationship is not close on either side.

"Tim," London's automatic telephone time announcer, is being rung up an average of 340,000 times a week.

Will Make Survey

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Wants Figures On Living Expenses
The first Dominion-wide survey of nutrition and family living expenditures will begin shortly. The survey, instituted by Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, will be carried out by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

The branch hopes to obtain records of the manner in which family income is spent in urban areas, including a high proportion of the country's wage-earning population. A statement issued under Mr. Euler's authority said:

"Besides furnishing a basis of comparing living standards in Canada with those in many other countries for which surveys recently have been made, these records will provide invaluable information concerning conditions of nutrition."

"They will also make it possible to measure changes in living costs much more accurately and to estimate differences in family budgets according to regional areas. Such data form a necessary basis for adjustments in wage scales of industrial workers."

"The survey is to be made in September and October and because of the difficulties in obtaining such data on a comprehensive scale, only a sample of wage-earning families will be canvassed."

"Those who contribute careful expense accounts would contribute materially to the success of the survey and at the same time perform a service to their community by indicating to the Dominion bureau of statistics, Ottawa, their willingness to co-operate."

"The cities to be included in the survey are: Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. These centres have been chosen after examining the most recent census records carefully to assure a representative selection."

China Outbuys Japan

Has Been Heaviest Purchaser Of War Materials In Canada

Spokesmen for the Department of External Affairs, in close touch with the Sino-Japanese war, described as "a cock and bull story" report from China that Japan intended making large purchases of munitions in Canada.

"Canadian manufacturers have no facilities for the immediate production of munitions on a large scale," it was stated. "And it is doubtful whether Japan has any surplus gold or credits to be spent on foreign purchases."

To date no country has restricted the shipment of arms to either China or Japan and Canada will not likely do so until one of the major powers declares an embargo.

Since the war started, China has been the heaviest purchaser of war materials in Canada. The Chinese Government has bought a number of planes here for training purposes while Japan has purchased only one plane, ordered before the war.

There have been shipments of lead, zinc, copper and nickel to both countries, but the bulk of the shipments have gone to China.

His First Assignment

Reporter Took No Chances On Truth Of His Story

The young reporter who had just joined the staff of the local paper received an awful warning on the dangers and appalling consequences of making ill-founded statements in print. With this fresh in his mind he set off on his first job to report the sale of work which was being held in a nearby village.

Pale but triumphant he returned, and handed his first copy to the editor. "The bazaar," it read, "was opened (so it is said) by Mrs. Brown, alleged to be the wife of Councillor Brown, commonly supposed to be a more or less highly-esteemed tradesman of this town. She was dressed in what some would describe as fashionable attire, and was supported on the platform by the so-called vicar and other reputed ladies and gentlemen."

How To Get A Post Office

Disney, boom town of 1,000 on the Grand River damsite in Oklahoma, wanted a post office, so civic-minded residents wrote thousands of letters in answer to newspaper and magazine advertisements. Soon the mail carrier was staggering under bales of "literature," and Disney got a post office.

The cotton boll weevil came to the United States from Mexico.

A large airplane factory will be established in Hsinling, Manchuria.

Dwarf Shetland ponies are now popular as pets in England.



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Most People Are Blind

Have Only Vaguest Idea Of What Things Look Like

Eric Newton, in The London Listener, says the scientist is given the credit for being a specialist in truth, but how often is the artist given the credit for being a specialist in beauty? Not often, I'm afraid—not the modern artist, at any rate. We all feel quite confident of two things. We think that we know what things look like; and we think we know what is beautiful and what is ugly when we see it.

In actual fact most of us have only the vaguest idea of what things look like; and our ideas of beauty are entirely dependent on what is presented to us by artists and how it is presented. Let us take the question of truth to appearances first. When I said most of us don't know what things look like, I meant what I said quite literally.

Of course we can recognize our friends' faces, and we can even tell whether they are pleased or angry from the slightest alteration in the set of their features. We can all use our eyes when there is any advantage to be gained from doing so. A cook knows exactly the color of toast when it is properly toasted. A woman can remember a precise shade of blue if she has to buy a piece of ribbon to match her dress. But when there is no advantage to be gained from it, most of us are blind.

Do we know the color of the shadow of a cloud on a distant hillside? Or the difference between the green of a tiled roof and the red of a sunset? No, we don't know any of these things until the artist shows them to us. It was Turner who taught us how to look at sunsets: Constable who showed us the sparkle of a tree's foliage. Van Gogh showed us the yellow of a cornfield in sunlight. Cezanne discovered the way one plane interlocks with another.

Until they taught us how to look at nature we simply didn't know what certain aspects of nature were like. So let us not be too sure of ourselves when we tell an artist that he is untrue to nature.

Ships Of The Future

Streamlined And Air-Conditioned Will Have Glass-Enclosed Decks

A French authority recently stated that the threat of trans-ocean air travel makes it necessary to tackle shipbuilding from a new angle. The ship can never compete with the air liner in speed, but it can offer its passengers comfort, safety, cuisine, freedom, amusement and rest to a far greater degree. These things must, therefore, be exploited to the full, states W. J. Bassett-Lawke, in the P.L.A. Monthly.

Streamlining is an essential part of the design of the ship of the future. The decks are glass-enclosed to decrease wind resistance as well as to protect passengers from the breath of the sea. Indeed, it is possible that only conditioned air will be used throughout the ship except in the outside cabins. Punctils are the greatest difficulty in preventing perfect streamlining, and in this ship the uptakes are run into horizontal tunnels, and with parallel or adjoining tunnels, help to ventilate the entire ship.

Peculiar Timber

A kind of hardwood timber, found only in North Queensland, Australia, will burn as well when it's wet as when it's dry. In fact, when a wet stick is ignited, the water is expelled as steam from the stick's end.

The annual estimate by the Department of State shows that on January 1 last nearly 350,000 American citizens were living abroad, more than half of this number in Canada.

Internal pressure of the earth, near the centre of the globe, is said to be 45,000,000 pounds to the square inch.

The phororhacos, an extinct Patagonian bird, had a skull as large as that of a horse.

The Business Outlook

Usual Forces Which Make For Improvement Are At Hand
There is a good dose of poison for pessimists in the current business outlook, states Canadian Business.

Most of the usual forces making for improvement in business are at hand. An invigorating expansion in consumer buying can be expected. Wants deferred from the last depression have yet to be satisfied. Inventories have been cut below normal. There is no over-expansion. Commodity prices are trending upwards. The first well distributed normal wheat crop since 1932 is expected.

Construction is still a powerful latent factor in the business picture and is now being given a helping hand by the Government. Armament and aircraft orders are becoming factors. Now investment possibilities should soon be available. Our important southern neighbor is experiencing a sharp turn for the better. In other words, a normal revival seems in process and may well be stimulated by special influences.

Picturesque Branding

Private Or Caste Marks Used On Island Of Ceylon

The island of Ceylon does a considerable trade in hides and skins, but almost all the cattle and buffalo skins are damaged by excessive branding. The kinds of branding in vogue are private or caste marks, and the marks made by Veterinarians (Ceylonese cattle physicians) for the prevention or cure of disease. Oftentimes the Veterinarians are artists at their work and brand elaborate designs on various parts of the body according to the disease from which the animal is believed to be suffering. In addition to all these marks, it is also a common practice to brand cattle with a certain design when they are castrated. Many hides are rendered completely useless, so extensively are they branded. Up to 1936, there was still another brand in use—the communal mark—but it was abolished in 1937. At present there is no restriction to private branding.

SELECTED RECIPES

CUCUMBER PINEAPPLE SALAD

1 package Lime Jell-O
1 pint hot water
1 slice canned pineapple, cut in wedges
1 cup diced cucumber
Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Arrange pineapple wedges in bottom of mold. Pour on Jell-O, being careful not to disarrange pineapple. Add cucumber. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

HORSE-RADISH RELISH

1 package Lemon Jell-O
1 cup hot water
1 tablespoon vinegar
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup drained horse radish
1 cup cream, whipped
Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in horse-radish and cream. Mold. Serve with baked ham. Serves 10.

Nothing To Report

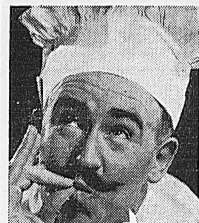
Young Man Thought No Strike Meant No Story

A young man with a yen for newspaper work and a flare for short story writing joined the Springfield (Mass.) Republican some time ago. One of his first assignments was to watch the result of a strike vote being taken by trolleyman at midnight. When he failed to report at 1:30 a.m., the city editor sent an other reporter for the results.

The cub returned in just after the city edition went to press.

"There was no story," he said.

"They voted not to strike."—Editor and Publisher.



Ah—it is a grand idea sweetening my morning cereal with BEE HIVE.

TRY IT TOMORROW

An East African Theory

Birds Seeking Nesting Sites When They Tap On Window

The discussion of the mystery why birds (including rooks, warblers, wagtails and sparrows) will on occasion tap on the windows of our houses has brought a conjecture from East Africa. It seems that the habit is more usual there than in England; and it is supposed that the birds are seeking nesting sites.

It is, I think, true that the tapping is more commonly heard in Spring; but the explanation does not sound very convincing. Perhaps there are many causes; the reflection of the bird in the glass may be one; the perception of flies on the inside of the pane another. On this latter point my dog cannot pass the glass-paned door of a certain summerhouse without stopping and casting a puzzled look at the faint effigy in the glass.

One correspondent, both puzzled and annoyed by the regular early morning hammering of a rook on the mortar just below the window came to the conviction that the bird was mad; and dogs are not the only animals that go mad. Hens certainly lose at times the few wits they possess.—London Spectator.

Understood Perfectly

Farmer Had His Own Idea About Loan From Bank

During a financial panic a farmer went to the bank for some money. He was told the bank was not paying out money but was using cash-ier's checks.

He could not understand this and insisted on money.

The officers took him in hand, one after another, with little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after a long and minute explanation some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind. Much encouraged, the president said: "You understand now how it is, don't you?"

"I think I do," admitted the farmer. "It's like this: When my baby wakes up at night and wants some milk, I give him a milk tickle."

Will Take Some Planning

"In another twenty or thirty years," says Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, "I anticipate an average working week of 21 hours for all labor and a substantial increase in all wages." And then future generations can look forward to a workless week with still higher wages.

It's what you learn after you know it all that counts.



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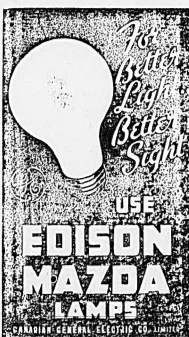
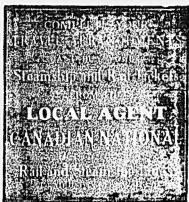
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World Of Wheat



THE UTILITY OF A WHEAT BOARD

It is gratifying to note the degree of solidarity with which the majority of the people of Western Canada have gotten behind the Wheat Board this year and made representations to the government in support of a reasonable initial payment. It is many years since the West showed such an united front.

The fact that there is a Wheat Board today is due to the determined insistence of the Wheat Pools of Western Canada. These organizations sent delegation after delegation to Ottawa during the past eight years to press the need of a Wheat Board before the federal government. They also presented the case for a Wheat Board before various governmental inquiries and commissions. In all these activities they had the support of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, and the United Farmers of Manitoba. A few other organizations such as the Association of Rural Municipalities gave appreciated support.

The need for a Wheat Board during the depression years was obvious. In most countries of the world wheat had been taken out of the economic field and became a political question. Canada was slow to realize what had occurred largely due to the advice of economists of the orthodox school and the grain trade of this country. Their contention was that the adverse conditions being experienced by wheat producers were transitory and would shortly disappear.

Of course, the trouble started when the world raised a record wheat crop in 1928 and stock markets collapsed in 1929 when the depression was ushered in. Wheat sank so low in price that in some instances the railways carrying the grain got more for their services than did the producers. The world's surplus piled up until it reached a total of over 1,100 million bushels.

Some people scoffingly said that low prices would lead to a reduction of the surplus and the surplus would be taken care of in that way. But consumption did not increase because of low prices. In fact it has remained remarkably even during the past ten years.

The surplus was eventually cleaned up by what process?—six years' drought in North America, the worst this continent has experienced in fifty years. The United States became a world wheat importer for the first time in one hundred years. The Canadian prairies were scorched by year after year of excessive, unprecedented drought.

In addition, another large wheat exporting nation, Argentina, experienced two major crop disasters with only one year intervening. In 1935 Argentina had one of the worst droughts in her history, and last fall a severe frost destroyed at least 70 million bushels of wheat.

So that it took a series of calamities following each other in quick succession in three of the great wheat exporting countries of the world to get rid of the wheat surplus which was really started by the huge 1928 crop, and to restore the price level to a decent figure. Crop disasters of such extent will hardly recur in such quick succession among so many countries for a long time to come.

It is just a year since the world wheat surplus was cut down to a reasonable figure and now the 1938 production can be fairly well estimated. The best authorities are convinced that the world's production this year will touch an all-time peak, exceeding the record-breaking crop of 1928, which caused all the wheat surplus troubles by at least 200 million bushels. So it looks like the "wheat problem" is back on the world's doorstep once again. It is these circumstances that make the Wheat Board a necessity in Canada today. If the Wheat Pools had not struggled and fought until they got a Wheat Board in 1935 western wheat producers would have nowhere to turn today and the outlook for them would be black indeed.

Western wheat producers need a Wheat Board. The outstanding authorities on wheat matters in the world are fairly well agreed that the wheat industry is geared on too high a productive basis. European importing nations have demonstrated that they are not interested in cheap wheat. Last year there was some relaxation of restrictions on imported wheat by Europe, but the restoration of hardships in many importing countries is already under way once again. World trade was only 500 million bushels last year and is not likely to be much larger during the 1938-39 crop year, which started last Monday. Prospective world supplies of wheat, which include a carryover, are estimated by the United States department of agriculture at 4,250 million bushels, or about 475 million bushels above those of a year earlier.

If Argentina and Australia did not raise a single bushel of wheat this year the world would still have a larger supply than last year by 75 million bushels.

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Only unprecedented and unexpected wheat buying by Europe can improve the world situation appreciably during the next twelve months. In the meantime, the price prospect for wheat producers in the large wheat exporting countries is anything but cheerful. Yields are meagre, and the price of wheat is anything but overtook.

In Turner Valley, the opening of one or more new fields, will make Canada the largest oil-producing factor in the British Empire. The attraction of new capital to develop new and unexplored fields will also be responsible for the economic distribution facilities to increase the consumption of Canadian oil in eastern and western Canada as well as in other portions of the British Empire.

**Oil in Devonian Limestone
May Make Canada Leading
Oil Producer of Empire**

With Canadian oil production at a new high for the months of May and June and with the unsettled state of world affairs, particularly in many important oil producing countries, the future of Canada as a most important and potentially large oil producing country is bright.

While interest in Canadian oil has heretofore centered about development in Turner Valley, interest is now shifting to the several new fields that are currently being explored by development interest. The opening up of one, or more, new, undeveloped and unexplored fields will give an impetus to further oil development in Canada such as has never been experienced in the history of Canada's oil industry.

Particular interest is being evidenced in the current diamond drill test, that is being conducted by Canyon Oil Ltd., a development company, and the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light Heat and Power Co. Ltd. on the Clearwater anticline in the Clearwater Forest Reserve, five miles west of Innisfail.

According to reports of geologists the structure is an anticlinal fold perhaps fifteen miles long and two miles wide. Production is looked for in the Devonian limestone which underlies the Banff shales in which strata the test well starts. The drilling companies anticipate that they will strike the productive horizon at slightly over two thousand feet.

It is in the Devonian limestone that many of the prolific wells in Michigan and Pennsylvania get their production. In Canada, the Devonian limestone can economically be exploited in relatively few places. The Fort Norman field, Moose Dome and this newly discovered Clearwater structure show the greatest commercial possibilities inasmuch as on these structures the Devonian limestone occurs so near the surface.

While the Devonian limestone is an extremely hard formation in which drilling is tedious and slow and most difficult, there is compensation in that production is expected at so much shallower depth than in Turner Valley. Certain of the drilling wells is, therefore, from one-third to one-quarter the cost of drilling in Turner Valley.

The coming up of a few such fields as the Clearwater structure promises to be, will make Canada a great factor in world oil production. Already becoming each year increasingly important due to development progress

Wedding

GREGG—THOMAS

Millarville (Special) — Christ Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Monday, August 22nd, when Dorothy Gwynne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Harold Thomas was united in marriage to Mr. Roderick Charles Gregg, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gregg, of Epsom. The Rev. J. Orrel performed the ceremony.

The church was beautifully decorated with garden flowers and autumn leaves.

To the strains of Lohengrin "Bridal Chorus" played by Miss Isobel Stewart of Edmonton, the bride entered the church on the arm of her father who gave her in marriage. She was charmingly attired in a dress of navy blue sheer and matching felt hat with parisian accessories. Her corsage was of yellow roses and lily-of-the-valley.

Her sister, Miss Gwynydd Thomas as her only attendant and chaperone for the occasion dressed in olive green crepe with antelope accessories.

Mr. J. W. Gregg, Jr., attended his brother as best man.

After the ceremony, an informal reception was held at Cottonwood's Ranch, the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Thomas, mother of the bride, received with the bride party and was gowned in a Monterey blue and corsage of Beauty Roses.

Mrs. Gregg, mother of the groom, assisted in receiving and chose a navy blue costume, with a corsage of roses.

Miss Thomas taught for a number of years in Collingwood School. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg will reside at Edson.

Mrs. Rudd, of Sedalia, and Mrs. F. Rowlands of Cereal, were Chinook visitors Friday.

Mrs. G. Field and two children, of Elk Point, were Chinook visitors on Friday.

Dr. Patton, of Edmonton, has decided to locate in Cereal.

Miss Pfeiffer, of Chicago, who has been visiting with her father and brother, left for her home Wednesday.

Miss Lois Robinson who has been visiting with relatives at Boden for the past month, returned last week.

Mr. Solowky's baby was taken suddenly ill this week and as the Cereal hospital was not open the child was taken Hanna.

Mr. Geo. E. Aitken moved his household effects this week out to the farm where he will stay to superintend the work at the farm while the harvest work is being done.

Mrs. McFalls and Miss Alice Gilbertson, of Honna, arrived here (to day) Thursday to visit at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gilbertson.

Mrs. Joan Bailey is a Calgary visitor this week.

THEY KNOW THE REASON

Those grain producers who support Alberta Pool Elevators by delivering their grain thereto, are clear-sighted, far-sighted people who can discern the benefit to their industry in giving patronage to an organization which is thoroughly co-operative in every respect and is striving to advance the cause of agriculture in every way.

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